The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 300, VOL. VIII. NEW SERIES.
VOL. XX.—WHOLE No. 5365.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 81 Chartres, and 13 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Daily Paper, one year in advance, ... $12 00
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year ... 5 00

[illegible]

Advertisements not specified as to time will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business.

MAGNE & WEISSE

JOHN D. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 81 Camp street
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Agents for the Louisville and New York Packet Lines.

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
FACTOR IN
French, British and American DRY GOODS,
No. 77 CHARTRES STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
Constantly receiving importations of FRENCH Goods.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 81 Canal Street.

E. L. BOUCNOS, Surgeon Dentist, [illegible]

W. HURT, BOTTLE WASHER, [illegible]

TAYLOR BROTHERS
[illegible]

DUFOURNE & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and Agents for the [illegible]

MERIEAN & LAMBERT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office No. 154 Royal st.

E. BURTON & Co. [illegible]

MATCHES.

HOLTHAUSEN'S REAL EAU DE COLOGNE.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Tuesday Morning, April 6, 1847.

THE ELECTION.

BRILLIANT WHIG VICTORY.

After a day of unparalleled excitement in the Second Municipality—the only section of the city where the contest rested exclusively on political grounds—the Whigs have triumphed. The band of demagogues who swayed the Council of that corporation during the past year, are routed and overcome, and pure Whig principles are again in the ascendant. We congratulate the citizens on this auspicious result. The great cause of popular education has been nobly sustained, and the true friends of the Municipality—those whose energy and wisdom have developed its resources and given it vigor and prosperity—have received the emphatic approbation of their constituents. The Whigs of the Municipality have for once shown the stuff they are made of. Henceforth let the watch-word be "ONWARD." We have redeemed the Municipality—let her never relapse into the slough of Locofocoism.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.
GENERAL COUNCIL.

Gustave Cuzart,	1,407	Elected.
Louis Sorio,	1,230	do.
James A. Gasquet,	1,141	do.
Theodore Zacharie,	1,093	do.
F. Cavanigue,	1,041	do.
L. F. Maxent,	1,020	do.
H. L. Peire	988	do.
W. K. Stiles,	760	do.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1st Ward—J. Duplessis,	995	
R. Hagan,	958	
R. Richardson,	926	
2nd Ward—J. F. Slingerland,	191	
P. Shiels,	111	
3rd Ward—T. Lanata,	377	
P. Pecquet,	214	
4th Ward—J. L. Fabre,	341	
L. P. Bureau,	250	
5th Ward—C. Ramos,	181	
6th Ward—A. Bertus,	272	
E. Gaquet,	263	
7th Ward—J. V. Gourdain	163	
A. Dupre,	149	
E. Barthe	73	

N. B. In the Fifth District, one Alderman only was elected, there being a tie between J. Lilly and Z. Lafitte, who obtained each 187 votes.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.
GENERAL COUNCIL.

J. S. Thicknet, jr	2179	Elected.
J. M. Mayze,	2167	do.
A. W. Hunter, jr	2201	do.
Geo. A. Sutton,	2171	do.
M. Carleton,	1675	do.
D. Mitchell	1661	do.
P. Dod,	1676	do.
F. S. Ross,	1670	do.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1st Ward—Th. Sloan, jr	213	do.
J. G. Paterson, jr	214	do.
2d Ward—J. Bell,	175	do.
J. Duggan,	156	do.
H. Renshaw, jr	154	do.
J. Goldmar, jr	153	do.
Dr. Edwards,	103	do.
—Winburn,	98	do.
3d Ward—J. Leeds, jr	338	do.
Jos. Landis, jr	323	do.
—Cottle,	290	do.
—Carman,	300	do.
4th Ward—D. J. Rodgers, jr	396	do.
I. F. Stockton, jr	494	do.
—Reynolds,	232	do.
—Osborn,	237	do.
5th Ward—R. M. Graham, jr	405	do.
Harvey Gleason, jr	415	do.
Lillard,	315	do.
Hayes,	298	do.
6th Ward—S. J. Peters, jr	450	do.
A. C. Bullitt, jr	447	do.
S. Shakespeare, jr	442	do.
R. B. Lee,	265	do.
S. T. Taylor,	274	do.
James B.	260	do.
7th Ward—J. W. Smith, jr	247	do.
F. J. Leblanc, jr	226	do.
N. E. Bailey, jr	258	do.
J. Duverge,	256	do.
J. H. Howard,	294	do.
—Stringer,	306	do.

MUNICIPALITY NO. 3.—Candidates Elected.
GENERAL COUNCIL.

W. Vandergriff, D. Stickney,
H. W. Welder, J. E. Holland.

ALDERMEN.

1st Ward—F. B. Bernard, N. F. Cougot,
F. Nicomede.
2nd Ward—F. Shaversen, E. Mechanic
J. Jones.
3rd Ward—P. A. Wiltz, L. Deletta,
A. Parisot, Jr.
4th Ward—L. Duvignaud, Joseph Salomon.

THE CAPTURE of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Uloa, brings Mexican affairs to a crisis. We can hardly imagine that the people of that republic will now be besotted enough to dream of further resistance; though it is always unsafe to judge the Mexicans by ordinary standards of comparison. Within the last month or two they have been every where beaten, disconfitted and dispersed. The finest and largest and best appointed army that Mexico ever brought into the field has been shattered into fragments, and reduced by death, desertion, vacation and dissentions, to less than one-third its original number—a mere fragment of its former strength. From Matamoros to Monterey—in every portion of the departments by the seat of war in the vicinity of the Rio Bravo del Norte, the road is clear for the passage of our troops, and the country restored to the American rule. We have seldom seen a more signal instance of utter and unexpected disappointment and defeat than in the case of SANTA ANNA and his forces; and we have never witnessed a more alarming condition of affairs for the American cause more rapidly converted into a brilliant and solid triumph than was effected by the victory at Buena Vista.

From the Rio Grande, Mexican valor, discipline and well directed efforts have proved utterly abortive, these qualities have been equally unavailing to protect them in their fortified entrenchments at Vera Cruz and their formidable castle of Ulloa. Gen. SCOTT has won honors almost as imperishable as those which TAYLOR earned. He has succeeded by coolness, courage and strategic skill in reducing one of the strongly fortified towns in Mexico, and a castle well nigh deemed impregnable. This, too, he has done after five days' bombardment, and at a cost of life that bears no sort of comparison to the number of troops engaged in the assault. But the mere possession of city and castle, considered as a brilliant military exploit, is of far less importance than the immediate advantages which promise to succeed the capture. The key to the capital is now in our hands. The route to the city of Mexico from Vera Cruz is at once practicable and expeditious. It is the only route in fact worth talking about, and though not entirely free from dangers and difficulties, it can be traversed by an army if large enough to confront any peril that may be anticipated.

We see, therefore, that the position of Mexico is now extremely critical. From the valley of the Rio Grande her armies have been ignominiously driven; her boasted strongholds of Vera Cruz and San Juan de Uloa are now garrisoned by an American force; and even in New Mexico her disorderly and seditious population has been summarily put down. Yet this is not all, for in the midst of disaster to her arms, her tranquillity is disturbed by intestine commotions and *pronunciamentos*, and new revolutions menace her with civil strife.

Now with such a series of catastrophes preying upon any country, and with the knowledge that the capital itself was menaced, and that it is totally impossible in the present distracted state of the population and exhausted condition of the Treasury, to equip an adequate force either to defend it, or to annoy the foe elsewhere, one might naturally conclude that peace must soon follow, or that at all events, a proposition to negotiate would be made. This would be a just conclusion if predicated of any other nation—but conjecture is baffled and plausible deductions often prove fallacious when applied to the Mexicans. Unless the clergy, who are all-powerful, proclaim for peace, the people, in their mingled ignorance, bigotry and imbecility, will oppose an ineffectual and inert resistance to our progress, suffering us to conquer and hold at our pleasure and enduring every extremity rather than sue for peace. This is our opinion, founded upon some acquaintance with the Mexican character. We shall see, however: ere this the rulers in the capitol have heard of the subjugation of Vera Cruz, and the whole catalogue of their misfortunes. Let us hope that the lessons will not be lost upon them.

JUDGE HALIBURTON.—"Sam Slick" advertises a new work from the London press of Frazer, under the strange title of "How many fins has a cod?" We can easily say, that the name of this literary changeling to no ways suggested of its nature.

The Dragoon Fight at Medellin.

The following detailed narrative of the fight at Medellin, is taken from the correspondence of Mr. Haile, published in an extra *Picayune*:—

Col. Harney started on the morning of the 25th, with Capt. Thornton's squadron, under the immediate command of Major Sumner, and fifty dismounted dragoons under Captain Ker, towards Medelin River, where it was reported that a strong force of Mexican cavalry had placed themselves. When he reached the stone bridge over the Morena about six miles from here, he began to reconnoitre, as he had received information that the bridge was fortified and guarded by 2000 men and two pieces of artillery. Small parties of lancers were seen among the thickets as the dragoons approached and when within about sixty yards of the bridge Capt. Ker's command received a heavy fire from the breastworks, which killed one corporal and severely wounded two men. Seeing that the bridge was fortified and defended by a strong force, the colonel fell back and sent a request for two pieces of artillery. Capt. Hardee, who was engaged on the beach getting his horses ashore, hearing of the fight, collected as many of his men as had reached the beach, and in passing through the camp took all he could find there, and marched them (between forty and fifty in number) on foot, to the colonel's assistance. Col. Haskell, of the 3d Tennessee Regiment, with a part of four companies, and Capt. Cheatham, of the 1st Tennessee Regiment, also joined the dragoons, and shortly after, Lieut. Judd, of the 3d Artillery, with his subaltern, Lieut. H. Brown, appeared with two pieces of cannon. Capt. Ker was now placed upon the right of the road leading to the bridge; the Tennessians on the left of it; Captain Hardee and Lieutenant Hill were ordered to support the guns and be ready to charge into the work, and Major Sumner with the wounded men, was held in reserve. Lieut. Judd now advanced cautiously towards the bridge, and as soon as he was seen he received the concentrated fire of the Mexicans, about fifty yards distant. The parties on the right and left were now ordered to extend and commence firing to direct the enemy's attention from Judd's guns. Lieut. Judd fearlessly opened upon the bridge, and after six or eight well-directed rounds, drove the enemy under cover. Haskell and Cheatham, and Hardee, with their men, now rushed impetuously into the fortification, leaping over the barricade. The enemy fell back and formed beyond the bridge. Colonel Harney ordered the obstacles to be cleared away, and Major Sumner's mounted men, galloped up and charged across the bridge. The Mexican foot fled into the chapparel but the cavalry were met and routed. A party of their lancers turned off into a by-road, were pursued by Lieuts. Lowry and Oakes, and three men, and all but five were either dismounted or sabred. Major Sumner and Capt. Sibley had a number of personal encounters with the enemy who were, in every instance, either killed or dismounted. The pursuit was continued to the village of Medelin, six miles beyond the bridge, where another party of lancers were seen retreating and Lieut. Neill, the adjutant of the 2d Dragoons, pursued them with three men. A supporting party was sent after him, but his horse being fleeter than the others, he first caught up with the pursued, two of whom closed upon him. He fought gallantly with them, but received two lance wounds in the arm and breast, and fell from his horse. The pursuit was continued two miles farther, but night coming on, the party returned to Medelin, rested three hours, and returned to camp, which they reached at 3 o'clock in the morning. Major Gen. Patterson, with Col. Campbell's regiment, arrived at the bridge soon after Col. Harney had made his dispositions for the attack, but in a very gentlemanly manner declined taking command but assisted in the attack and assault, behaving very gallantly, as did likewise Col. Campbell.

The cool judgment of Col. Harney in preparing for the attack, and his gallant conduct during the charge and pursuit, filled the command with admiration. Any person who has seen him can imagine what an imposing one among the Mexican horsemen and hurling them to the earth with his powerful arm and keen blade. In his turn he speaks in the most complimentary terms of the bravery and energy of the officers and men who acted under him—of Mason Sumner and Beall, of Captain Hardee, who participated in the pursuit and joined the colonel as one of his staff—of Capt. Ker, Lieut. Judd, Lieut. Brown, Dr. Barnes, Lieuts. Lowry and Neill, the wounds of Lieut. N. are doing well—of Capt. Haskell, Capt. Cheatham, and the other officers and men, both regulars and volunteers. Col. Haskell was the first to leap in the parapet of the bridge. Col. Harney lost one killed and nine wounded, one of the latter being Thomas Young, of Texas, who acted as guide and behaved bravely. The exact number of Mexicans killed is not known, but it is known that over fifty fell in the attack and pursuit—most of them losing under the sabre. I do not know how many men the volunteers and Lieut. Judd lost.

LAUNCH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The frigate *St. Lawrence* was launched on the 25th ult., at the Gosport Navy Yard. The Norfolk *Herald* says—

The St. Lawrence is one of the class of frigates planned by the Board of Navy Commissioners, under the law for the gradual increase of the Navy, which was passed in 1816 or 17, and her keel was laid in April 1826, since which time the work of building has been prosecuted at convenient seasons, until a few months past when the order was given to complete it, under the direction of Mr Hartt, the present Naval Constructor. This gentleman, however, was absent during the preparation for the launch, and that responsible business was assigned by the Commandant to the direction of his son, Mr Samuel T. Hartt, to whom the result is most creditable and praiseworthy. To him we are indebted for the following statement of the dimensions of the St. Lawrence:

Length between perpendiculars	176 feet
Breadth of Beam moulded	45 "
Depth of Hold to Gun Deck	22 " 4 in
Gun Deck to Spar Deck	7 " 4 in.
Burthen in tons measurement	1592 50-95

These were the original dimensions, but we learn that they have been slightly altered or modified, and the tonnage increased, by the new method of estimating.

ARMAMENT.

Main Deck—26 thirty-two pounders.
4 eight inch shell guns.
Spar Deck—1 medium 32 pounder.
4 eight inch shell guns.
12 light 32 pounders.

Though this shows a force of only 50 guns she is pierced for and can carry 60.

The work of finishing and launching the St. Lawrence has been accomplished with an expedition and success which reflects credit on all who were engaged in it, and on none more than the worthy Commandant of the Yard, Commodore Charles W. Skinner, who had the supervision of it.

BIG GUNS.—The Louisville *Journal*, of the 29th ult. says: The steamer *Jewess* arrived here yesterday morning from Pittsburgh, having on board two immense Paixhan guns, eleven feet long, eight-inch calibre, and weighing each four or five tons. She had also on board several gun-carriages, and a large quantity of other munitions of war. These big guns, with those of the same kind that went down upon the Swan a few days ago, are to form a part of the battery of the Allegheny. The Jewess remained here but a few hours.

FORCES UNDER COMMAND OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The Washington *Union* has the following statement:

We have been permitted to examine a statement prepared at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, showing as nearly as can be ascertained the amount of force left under the orders of Gen. Taylor after the withdrawal of a part of the army of occupation for service under General Scott. The statement embraces the regular troops left under the command of General Taylor, together with the regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, three of which are known to have already arrived on the Rio Grande. There can be little, if any doubt, indeed, that they all reached Matamoros before the 23d instant.

According to this statement, the aggregate of force, both regular and volunteer, under the orders of General Taylor, as shown upon the muster rolls, is 13,910. Of these 1,122 are regular troops, 8,552 are volunteers of the levies of May and June last, making a total of 9,374 men, exclusive of the new volunteer regiments. But it is supposed that of these 9,374, not more than about 7,000 certainly should be counted as *effective*. It is probable, indeed, that of these troops in the field, the effect to force may not exceed 7,500. To this number, however, must be added the new regiments of volunteers called out in November, 1846, amounting to 4,536. Of these, not more than 4,000 can probably be reckoned as effective. The whole actual effective force, therefore, under the command of Gen. Taylor, is not far from 12,000.

The same statement exhibits also, so far as is known, the distribution of these troops (excluive of the new regiments) along the line of the Rio Grande from the Brazos to Camargo, and thence along the line of operations to Monterey and Agua Nueva. From this part of the statement, it appears that there are at the posts on the Rio Grande, including Brazos island, Point Isabel, Fort Brown, Matamoros, Camargo and Mier, a total of 1,431 troops. Of these 543 are at Camargo; 598 are at Matamoros and Fort Brown on the other side of the river. But the new regiments raise have already reinforced some if not all these posts; and the number of troops now at Camargo is probably not less than 1,500. The garrison at Monterey numbers 1,327 troops, with forty pieces of artillery. Between the posts on the Rio Grande and Monterey, at Toredo, Punta Aguada, Cerralvo, and Marin there are about 700 troops; and the remainder of the force, as above stated, is supposed to be at Agua Nueva, (the headquarters of General Taylor, when last heard from officially,) at Saltillo, and at the Pass of the Rinconnada.

POSSORD.—All the passengers on board the steamboat *Union*, plying between St. Louis and Pittsburgh, were rendered extremely ill by partaking of poisoned bread. It appeared on enquiry that an apothecary at Smithland Ky. had sold an article for bread purposes purporting to be carbonate of soda, but which was found to consist of sulphate of zinc and soda combined. The case was doubtless accidental, but its consequences were serious and might have been fatal.

HON. J. M. HOLLEY.—The announcement of the death of this gentleman, which we copied from a New York paper yesterday, appears to have been premature. He had a severe stroke of apoplexy, but we learn by a letter dated Lyons, Sunday evening, March 21st, published in the Albany Journal, that after lying in a state of entire helplessness and utter unconsciousness for forty-eight hours, he all at once spoke and recognized his friends. His physicians believe he will recover. He does not seem to be paralyzed at all.

WANTON DESTRUCTION.—We learn says the Charleston *Courier*, that on sunday nights last, a fragment taken from the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland, which was presented to the Hibernian Society by a gentleman of this city, and placed in front of their magnificent Hall, was thrown down and broken up. It is surprising that such an act as this should be committed by any one; and we trust that the perpetrator may be discovered.

A CONCERT was given a few nights since at Louisville, a prize cup being offered by the Sable Harmonists for the best conundrum, none but ladies to be competitors for it. The reading of the several conundrums offered for the prize afforded considerable amusement. The successful one was in these words "*Why is the Mississippi river like Henry Clay? Because its mouth, if not the widest, is the most useful one in the United States.*"

MELANCHOLY.—We were deeply pained to learn the untimely demise of HENRY HUNT, a bright intelligent little fellow about nine years of age—son of Dr HUNT of this City. While playing at see-saw with a comrade on Saturday afternoon, he fell and the heavy scantling which had served for their sport, came with crushing weight upon his breast. He lingered a few hours only.

OLD TAMMANY, in New York, has her difficulties. A few evenings since an unsuccessful attempt was made to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Sherman Brownell, it is said got the highest vote, which was necessary to a choice. An effort was made to get Mr. Hauemeyer to serve.

NARROWING DOWN.—The Locofoco Organ in Washington no longer plays *Junior*; it now concedes that the complexion of the next Congress will depend upon the elections in Virginia. A few months since, the Union was swelling with premature importance, puffed up by the hope of a towering majority—now it begins to figure out a victory.

THE WESTERN MAIL.—We are pleased to learn, says the Charleston *Mercury* of the 31st ult., that the contract for carrying the mails for the next four years has been awarded to our railroad on satisfactory terms. We are informed that the Postmaster General evinced a strong desire to accommodate the business and travel of the road, in his arrangements, and that the schedule of arrivals and departures of the mails will be fixed so that the service can be performed by daylight.

☞ A new Opera called "Masinda of Hungary," composed by Wallace, the musician, so favorably known in this country, was produced in London last month, with the most decided success. The pieces said to be superior to Mr Wa's first production, "Maritana."

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—A slip from the office of the Yarmouth *Register*, reports that the barque *Cactus* of Kennebunk, Nason, which sailed from there on the 19th inst., for Cork and a market, went ashore on Truro Beach, on the side of Cape Cod, the next day, during the N. E. Gale, *and that all hands perished*. The vessel has gone to pieces.

Later accounts state that on Tuesday morning the Cactus was on the bilge, her foremast and bowsprit standing, but the after part of the vessel all gone and a part of the stern with the name on it upon the beach. Only one barrel and one broken barrel of meal came on shore, the remainder of the cargo being broken up.—The crew were all lost, and none of the bodies had come on shore. Capt. M Lanahan, of the brig Baltic, reported under the Marine head, a short near the same place, spoke the Cactus on Monday, a short time before the vessel went ashore.

The Cactus was a fine bark of 250 tons, one year and a half old, and was loaded by Messrs E. D. Brigham & Co., Agents for the Steam Flour Mill at East Boston. She had a cargo of flour, corn, corn meal, &c., which is believed to be insured in New York. The vessel is insured for $20,000, equally divided between two offices in Boston, and another office there; has $9,200 on her freight money.

☞ The Alexandria *Gazette* thus points out a neglect of the Administration, which requires attention—

We presume that the army order relative to the writing of letters by officers of the army, is not to be enforced, as we see these letters constantly published in the papers, and if we mistake not, equal for information, in the *Union*.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.—The quiet of the Island does not appear to have been at all affected by the sudden decease of the President. Immediately after the event, the Secretary of State assembled in council to assume the executive power according to the Constitution, and the provisional Committee of the Senate transferred the place of its meetings to the National Palace. Messengers were sent to all parts of the Island announcing the melancholy event; the land and sea forces received their instructions from the new government, and the provisional Committee gave notice to absent members, that an early meeting of the Senate would be held for the purpose of electing a new President.

The *Manifesto*, a Haytien paper, says nothing concerning the accusations made against certain persons of having poisoned the President. We presume the charges will be investigated.

It is impossible to predict who will be chosen to succeed President Riche. He was an upright, able and intelligent man; one whose loss will be severely felt by the people of Hayti, and whose place cannot easily be filled.—*Phil. North American.*

FROM HAYTI.—The schooner Mary Ellen, Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday morning, 22 days from Gonaives. Capt. S. reports that a President to succeed the late Jean Baptiste Riche, was chosen by the Haytien Senate on the 3d inst. The gentleman elect is one of the old Generals, but his name Capt. Smith does not remember. There was great rejoicing when the result was known.

EAST INDIA COTTON.—A London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says

There has been an interesting discussion in the "Economist" lately, respecting the East India cotton. The question—"Can India supply the *quality* of cotton wanted for English manufactures?" is answered in the affirmative. "It can be produced in *sufficient quantity* is also confidently asserted, but the question upon which the whole subject depends, is, "Can it be supplied at a *remunerative price?*" is answered very decidedly in the negative. The reasons why it cannot be so, are that it cannot be obtained *sufficiently clean* at such price, the burden of a very heavy land tax, and the want of good roads from the interior to the shipping ports. The question respecting supplies of Cotton from the East Indies, it is said, will be discussed in Parliament in a few days, when more light will be thrown on the subject. The result of the experiments made some years ago to test the practicability of naturalizing American cotton in India was represented as being not very satisfactory. The statements, however, on that point were altogether contradictory.

The Consumption of cotton in Great Britain is said to have increased four hundred per cent since 1824.—That vast growth of demand naturally renders the British Government anxious as to sources of supply.

FIRES.—About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the four story store No 81 Barclay street, below Greenwich, occupied by Mr. Henry V. Bush, drugs and dye-stuffs dealer. It commenced in the upper story, communicated with those below, and burnt fiercely for two or three hours, the nature of the materials for some time baffling the efforts of the fire department.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The stock of Mr. Bush was almost entirely destroyed; but he was insured for $10,000 which will cover his loss. The stock of hardware, belonging to Cromwell & Barnes, No. 79 was considerably injured by water. They were insured. The stock of tobacco, segars, &c., of Mr. Sagehorn, No. 83, was also much injured by water. Insured.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A DERIVATION OF "GENTLEMAN."—In the age of Valentining, the country in Christendom, in the western empire consisted chiefly of the middle classes in the towns. The agricultural population still adhered to the traditionary and superstitions of their ancestors with such tenacity, that the word "Pagans," which literally signifies the inhabitants of the rural districts, became a generic name for all classes of idolaters. In the higher ranks, the Christians were chiefly found among the officers of State and the ministers of the imperial court, who were for the most part unconnected with the patrician body, and owed their elevation either to their military services, or to imperial favor. The old patrician families who affected to trace their descent to the great aristocratic houses of the ancient republic—